

50TH ANNIVERSARY PLANS

A REVIEW OF SITUATION FILLED WITH SENSIBLE VIEWS.

Why Not Have National Government Take Charge of Care of Entire Celebration.

The Sunday Phila. "Record" contained an article on the preparation for the 50th anniversary celebration by George E. Vickers, adequately covering the situation. The article was illustrated with pictures of Dr. and Mrs. Granville and of the college buildings that will be used for the entertainment of distinguished guests. Among other things the following matters were presented:

The two classes of visitors, the veterans and the high officials of the governments of States and of the nation, as well as the foreign diplomats, being thus provided for, there would be no necessity of further concern over the question of caring for the guests, if these were all. Along with the 40,000 veterans will come a certain number of friends and relatives, enough to make the figures mount into thousands; and in addition to them will be the miscellaneous visitors from all parts of the country, and especially in great force from various sections of Pennsylvania itself, as well as from the bordering States of Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. They will come and swell the assemblage to tens of thousands—it has been estimated the celebration will draw 200,000 persons—and the vortex-like condition in which the town of Gettysburg and its immediate vicinity will find themselves, unless adequate means shall be devised for moving the crowd, will be something frightful to contemplate.

A few facts with reference to the capacity for guests of Gettysburg itself will suffice to show how helpless it will be if left unaided. Its population, according to the census of 1910, is 4920, but it is believed, through the establishment of several important manufacturing concerns there since, which brought within its confines a number of new people, along with its natural growth, that the number of inhabitants is now between 4500 and 4800. There are about 1000 residences and buildings of all kinds in the town, and its prosperity is seen in the fact that there is not one known unoccupied dwelling, a very unusual thing for town of its size.

The Reading and Western Maryland Railroad Companies are likewise wide awake over the probability of a huge congestion of humanity in the town and of the necessity of adopting the best means at their command to help relieve the situation. They have only one recourse, however, and that is to arrange their schedules so as to run trains at short intervals in the hours when the visitors would naturally desire to withdraw from the fatigue of the day and seek refreshment and repose for the night.

With reference to the part the railroads will take in trying to help out the situation, Theodore Vorhees, first vice president of the Reading, discussing the matter with the writer, said his company would be prepared for the emergency when it arose.

"We shall see to it that there will be enough trains to handle the crowd," he said, "up to the full capacity of the service within which we can move trains with safety."

Mr. Vorhees was of the opinion that many of the visitors would go to Gettysburg merely for one day, arriving in the morning and departing in the evening, a consideration not taken account of to any extent by the people of Gettysburg and others who fear a great congestion.

Colonel Lewis E. Bettle, secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission, having charge of the arrangements for the veterans, who has been very active in the lines of duty imposed on the Commission, says there is no basis on which one may form a correct judgment as to attendance at the celebration.

"The people of Gettysburg," he said, "making their estimates of the number of the civilian visitors from their experience on occasions of the past are themselves much at variance, their guesses ranging from 25,000 to 200,000 and over."

If one may form a judgment, however, from past notable events in connection with happenings linked with the civil war in which the Blue and the Gray have commanded, and take the occasion in New York of the funeral of General Grant, he is apt to come to the conclusion that the Gettysburg celebration will be an affair unprecedented in Pennsylvania in the magnitude of the crowd in attendance since the days of the Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876.

At the Grant funeral, the ceremonies of which were held in the largest city in the United States, in August, 1885, that city experienced a dearth of food supplies consequent on the enormous influx of outsiders, that placed her on the verge of famine. For two or three days the city's own residents could hardly obtain enough to eat. The influx of the outside world was beyond anything of the kind New York ever experienced, and had the crowd remained two days longer the city would have been swamped, and traffic have almost come to a standstill.

General Stewart paused a moment in deep thought, his eyes fixed meditatively on the wall, and then resumed:

"There is another thing that is to be considered. We have, through our State Commission, invited the thousands of veterans of other States, both Union and Confederate, to attend the celebration. It must be kept in mind that the moment those thousands of guests step aboard the train in their home Commonwealths to come to Gettysburg they are the guests of Pennsylvania. This State is responsible for their reception, their comfort and their care. They must be received and conducted to the quarters assigned to them, and many of them will be old and feeble and cannot be jostled and tossed about in a great crowd. It will require drastic regulations and a strong detail of volunteer guards of our own National Guard or of United States Infantry to properly keep the roadways open and protect and escort the State's guests as they move to and fro to their assigned places in the exercises. The National Government can do this part of the work better than any other agency, and, in my judgment, steps should be taken with that object in view. The strong that will attend will be unprecedented and if there is not to be a great congestion and a swamping of the town and its vicinity the situation should be fully anticipated and provided for."

Gettysburg is 161 miles from Phila-

port, Lock Haven, Northumberland, Lewisburg and from all the other towns and countrysides of the Susquehanna Valley and Northern Pennsylvania.

The fact that the celebration comes in the first rush of summer vacation traffic does not help the situation any, so far as the railroads mentioned are concerned, for it is a season when their passenger facilities are always taxed to the limit.

One of the officials of the Pennsylvania passenger department discussing the celebration the other day, said arrangements would be fully completed in time to enable the company to care for the immense bulk of traffic it expects to handle.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company," said he, "finds its gateway to Gettysburg at Hanover, on its Frederick division, 16 miles east of the battlefield, by the Western Maryland. We

have ample track connections at Hanover, so the movement of trains may be handled promptly and expeditiously. This is the regular route for travel to Gettysburg by way of our lines. Through trains carrying large parties or organizations are run to Gettysburg without change at Hanover. While from Pennsylvania Railroad territory east of Gettysburg this is the regular route, from points north and west of Gettysburg the trains may be run from Harrisburg over the Northern Central Railway to York, and thence over the Frederick division which crosses the Northern Central there, to Hanover for the same connection with the Western Maryland."

There are no figures available yet to indicate how much traffic the roads will be called on to handle, but from the interest manifested by the various Commissions it would seem that a very large percentage of the old soldiers in each of the States will attend. The Pennsylvania is already making preparation to take care of the large volume of traffic anticipated and will be ready to meet the requirements when the occasion arises.

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A CONTEMPTIBLE OUTRAGE

CIRCULATING A PRIVATE LETTER TO DISCREDIT THIS TOWN

The Letter was in Answer to One Offering Larger Inducements.

Reports have reached Gettysburg from time to time that there is a disposition around headquarters of the Pennsylvania Commission in charge of the 50th Anniversary of the Battle in Philadelphia, to seize every imagined chance to pillory some citizen of Gettysburg for some fancied or invented reason. In no case which has come to our ears has the truth been given and no better evidence is wanted than these attempts to show up Gettysburg, to divert attention from the wasted years for preparation by the head of the Commission.

Last week the fourth one of these incidents came to light. Citizens who had been to Philadelphia came back with the report that a lady of Gettysburg had asked ten members of the Union League \$12 a day each for five days. It was said that the proof of this was a letter from the lady which was found to keep him or her and that politics should not be allowed to prevent what was best for the schools.

Dr. Watts made the second address of the afternoon on "Agriculture in the Schools," showing the advantages to be gained by the teaching of agriculture and giving list of text books to be used.

The Thursday evening entertainment consisted of an address by Hon. Henry Houck on "Travels in the Orient," with music by the Arendtsville Glee Club.

Friday morning session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Baker. The report of the treasurer was then heard. The directors discussed "Holiday Vacations" and question of a week vacation at Holidays carried by a vote of 19 to 27. "School Visitation by Directors" was next discussed.

Delegates to next State Convention were chosen as follows: Samuel R. Bair of Conowingo, Reuben D. Schwartz of Mt. Joy, W. W. Neely of Tyrone, Norman Berkheimer of Oxford, and Luther T. Cashman of Straban. The alternates were Wm. VanScoc of Latimore, Harry Group of Tyrone, Geo. R. Routsong of Bendersville, Eli. Garretson of Butler, and I. L. Taylor of Gettysburg.

Prof. Chas. A. Albert, Bloomsburg State Normal School, in his address said that 4 per cent of the children go to college, 11 per cent only reach the high schools and 85 per cent spend out five years of their lives in school.

The big problem for school directors is to give the 85 per cent the most out of their limited time at school.

Supt. James M. Sweeney of Elk county, spoke on "The Building of a Teaching Corps," and declared the three essentials to be considered in selecting teachers were strength of character, devotion to duty and scholarship.

In January a letter came from the same party who had written the former letters, saying "the ten gentlemen who wanted to visit your city thought you would take just their party and give meals and all they wanted, every thing the best and expected to pay anywhere from ten to fifteen dollars a day each. Seven of the party are past sixty and they are all very rich. It wouldn't suit them to live that way for even a few days. They will either rent a furnished house and take servants and everything up or go in a private car and live in it."

The Gettysburg lady realizing that the demands asked of her would necessitate an experienced city cook with trained servants and advance furnishings of an elaborate kind to prepare for such a bunch of rich sports, finally consented to accept what was being thrust upon her, not what she had asked or suggested, and named \$12 per day, expecting to make extensive preparations to justify the taking in the service that would be given.

The Gettysburg lady and the people of this town were astonished to learn that a private letter written under such circumstances should have been exhibited at a club and used for purpose of misrepresentation of the people of this place, and all who are guilty of a part in this contemptible outrage owe both the lady and this community an apology, and those connected with the commission who are unable to do the apology act deserve to be removed.

A little reflection over the Gettysburg event should be enough to convince anyone that those in charge of the celebration and the people of that town particularly are going to have on their shoulders a stupendous responsibility—a task to put them on their mettle. State assistance through the present Legislature should be invoked and systematically applied if the affair is not to run the risk of becoming a huge fiasco to the discredit and shame of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE E. VICKERS.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 22 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample Free.

Address, A. S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Advertisement.

School Directors' Convention.

The School Directors of Adams County held their twenty second annual County convention last Thursday and Friday, there being an attendance of 135 of the 171 directors in the county.

Thursday morning's session was opened by prayer by Rev. L. D. Dowell and Dr. J. A. Singmaster made the address of welcome calling attention to the lack of ornamentation about rural schools, so that they are often uninviting and the need to correct this. The delegates attending the State Convention, Robert C. Miller of Gettysburg; E. L. Eckert of Oxford; John D. VanDyke of Butler; A. L. Wagaman of Mt. Pleasant and Clay Berkheimer of Oxford made their report.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY IN SUMMER? Then buy my portable oven and bake bread, cakes, pies, roast meats, cook vegetables etc. Easy terms. Address

L. S. KUHN,
605 Monor St.
Lancaster, Pa.

Advertisement.

**SPEECH OF HENRY C. NILES
BEFORE THE PEN AND SWORD
OF GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.**

Message from Life of Lincoln to Give
Enthusiastic, Popular Support to
Woodrow Wilson.

The color of the ground was in him,
the red earth.

The tang and odor of the primal
things—

The rectitude and patience of the
rocks;

The gladness of the wind that shakes
the corn;

The courage of the bird that dares the
sea;

The pity of the snow that hides all
scars;

The loving kindness of the wayside
well;

The tolerance and equity of light,
That gives so freely to the shrinking
wee

As to the great oak flaring to the
wind—

To the graves low hill as to the Mat-
terborn

That shoulders out the sky.

And so came. From prairie cabin
up to Capitol.

One fair ideal led our chieftain on.
Forever more he burned to do his deed
With the fine stroke and gesture of a
king.

He built the rail-pile as he built the
State.

Pouring his splendid strength through
every blow,

The conscience of him testing every
stroke.

To make his deed the measure of a
man.

So came the Captain with the mighty
heart:

And when the step of earthquake
shook the house.

Wresting the rafters from their anci-
ent hold,

He held the ridge-pole up and spiked
again

The rafters of the Home. He held his
place—

Held his long purpose like a growing
tree—

Held on through blane and faltered
not a praise.

And when he fell in whirlwind, he
went down

As when a kingly cedar, green with
boughs.

Goes down with a great shout upon
the hills,

And leaves a lonesome place against
the sky.

This picture of our great Lincoln,
by Edwin Markham, the seer and
bard, is accurate in every line.

Its truth is graphic because it is
felt to be a character sketch of our
best possible selves.

Lincoln and all the truly great, have
grappled the imagination and admiration
of the world, not because they
differed in quality from their fellows;
but because they were fine samples of
common virtues.

Lincoln would have been a noble-
man just the same had he never been
President; or been unknown outside
New Salem, Illinois.

Not the least blessing of his life is:
That Providence placed this best spec-
imen of the common American upon
the pedestal of a Nation's crisis; to be
inspiration and encouragement to the
average man.

If not in the same degree, every
man knows he can and ought to be of
the same quality as he at whose shrine
the world burns incense.

Everyone foresees the genius to be
true and kind; and has the same com-
mission to dare and do for justice. He
lived uprightly, loved mercy and ren-
dered unto every man his due. This
was the substance of Lincoln's talent.
It is the inheritance of every son of
honest blood. Lincoln had no unusual
opportunities. The dictionary, Shake-
speare and the Bible are always ob-
tainable and thorough study and ap-
propriation of them will go far to-
wards producing a cultured mind and
simple elegance of speech.

His training for the bar was unas-
sisted reading of Blackstone, Chitty,
Greenleaf and the Illinois Statutes.

All of his educational opportunities
were unusually meagre.

His retentive memory, logical facul-
ties, trained by experience and self-
discipline; ready wit and personal
magnetism; were factors in his pro-
fessional as they were in his political
success. In none of these rested the
real foundation of his eminence.

He was a great lawyer chiefly be-
cause in his own thought, purpose and
act, he was a just man. A just man is
he who in motive and practice appre-
ciates and endeavors sincerely to act
upon the Golden Rule. Such an one
with ordinary mental ability in
America, will necessarily become a
more successful lawyer than one more
brilliant and learned, without the
ethical sense which teaches what un-
der any set of circumstances a rightly
minded person ought to desire that
other men should do unto him.

Our changing laws are merely the
symptom, often blind to approach more
nearly this ideal of social life. If all
men knew and lived the Golden Rule,
there need be no municipal laws or
means for their enforcement.

Because some citizens do not know
or will not obey the Golden Rule. So-
ciety must compel all to act as they
ought to act willingly. He who re-
fuses voluntarily to do unto others as
if ethically enlightened, he ought to
desire others to do to him, must be
coerced thereto.

Other things being equal, he will be
the best lawyer who in his own
thought is true to the ethics of Jesus.
He will intuitively know what ought
to be the law; which is likely to be the
law, or will be by and by.

Ours is not a Christian Government
in the sense that as an ecclesiastical
system or creed Christianity or any
form of it receives any peculiar recog-
nition.

The only proper sense in which ours
may be denominated a Christian Na-
tion is: That the spirit of Jesus has
at last become so dominant and per-
vasive, that although the majority
are orthodox believers they are such
practical doers of His will that they
require their government to do unto
the Atheist and Jew as they would
be in the overwhelming majority.

The American people, have so assi-
milated the ethics of Christ that under
their government Christianity has no
more legal status or right than any
other religion or no religion.

Lincoln was a great lawyer and pa-
triot because he was a great Chris-
tian in the sense that he had clear
vision of and sincere purpose to prac-
tice the Golden Rule which is the true
basis and end of the law of a wise
self-governed people.

He belonged to no church, professed
no belief in any formula of doctrine,
joined in recitation of no creed, nor
bowed at mention of the sacred name.

His soul responded to the spirit of
Christ and he meekly patterned his
life on His. He said not "Lord,
Lord!" but he did His will.

This was the chief characteristic of
his greatness as lawyer, patriot and
man. This made him a sincere and
logical believer in Constitutional De-
mocracy.

Popular self-government rests upon
the will of the majority. It has al-
ways been ephemeral, it can in the
nature of things never be permanent
unless limited by constitutional re-
strictions. A constitution is the moral
law of a State. National morality con-
sists in obedience by the majority to its
own self-imposed fundamental law.

Every self-controlled man is a consti-
tutional democracy of one. At some
time, consciously or not, he practi-
cally organizes himself into a consti-
tutional covenant. He deliberately
covenants with himself that he will
not bear false witness, commit adul-
tery, steal, murder or yield to covet-
ousness; no matter how unreasonable
or indignant; especially when the
defenders of the economic injustice of
subsidizing coastwise ship owners do
not hesitate at international bad faith.

England claims, with at least a rea-
sonable basis, that we are under treaty
bound not to do this. Whether we are
so, precluded or not, we are obligated
by all that is honest and brave and of
good report to submit any such differ-
ence of construction of contract to an
impartial court.

Advocates of this violation of sol-
emn treaty, in defense of the treas-
ed right to do injustice at home, are
regardless of our honor abroad; and
are contemptuous of the moral law
and Golden Rule. Some of them pre-
tend to the name of Democrat.

It is manifest that such are blind to
the vision of Woodrow Wilson, the
seer; which it is the hope of true de-
mocracy will be made a reality under
the guidance of Woodrow Wilson, the
president.

The fruition of this hope depends
upon us, as factors of public opinion.
The general attitude of the country is
hopeful. There is a crystallization of
sentiment favorable to justice, similar
to that which rallied to the support of
Lincoln. Even some of the benefi-
ciaries of injustice profess to have seen
the light.

Philadelphia has begun to think and
is supporting the brave independent
Mayor; and juries have begun to ren-
der verdicts according to law and evi-
dence.

Pittsburgh begins to prophecy.

Gang leaders have matriculated in
the School of the Prophets; and by
vociferous protestation of tardy devo-
tion to social and industrial justice
are attempting to divert public atten-
tion from tariff inequities and pre-
serve the party square and complicat-
ed election laws, for the protection of
bosses, old and new.

Lincoln's qualities would have been
ineffective except for sustaining pub-
lic opinion. If public opinion is now
sufficiently true to support President
Wilson in the impending struggle
with vested wrong we may see and
have a part in, another emancipation.

Unjust special privilege will be cur-
bed; constitutional democracy will be re-
established; limitation to one term
will emancipate the president, and in
large measure, the nation from the
dominance of the spoils politicians and
the foundations laid of a permanent
international court, which shall make
international war as impossible as
reverence for our Supreme Court
makes armed conflict between our
States unthinkable.

The new President has all the qual-
ties for leadership in the renaissance
of legal liberty. The chief element
needed for complete success is enthu-
siastic popular support. This will add
strength to his strong arm, courage to
his brave heart and serene confidence
to his clear brain. The present crisis
is a parallel to that of Lincoln's time.
Will we be as true as he and the men
of 50 years ago?

MANY REQUESTS from Catarrh suf-
fers who use atomizers have caused
us to put up Liquid Cream Balm, a
new and convenient form of Ely's
Cream Balm, the only remedy for
Catarrh which can always be depen-
ded on. In power to allay inflamma-
tion, to cleanse the clogged air-pass-
ages, to promote free, natural breath-
ing, the two forms of Cream Balm are
alike. Liquid Cream Balm is sold
by all druggists for 75 cents, including
spraying tube. Mailed by Ely Bros.,
56 Warren Street, New York.

TO this highest of all governmental
ideals Lincoln was faithful. In the
crisis of the rebellion and the preced-
ing excitements he retained his own
self-control and steadied his fellow
countrymen.

His first just view was: that slavery
was a national sin to be removed at
the joint expense.

Only necessity brought him to the
Emancipation Proclamation, as a war
measure.

It was all the more effective because
not premature. When the time was
ripe, his was the instant courage
against all timorous counsels, to link
his name with an immortal deed.

That proclamation did more than a
duplication of armies. It secured the
first condition of success. It put the
nation right; recovered it from its
false position and set its feet upon
the moral law. It was in harmony
with divine justice and therefore irre-
pealable. It was one of the high
points of American history. Its only
fellows are the Declaration of Inde-
pendence and the adoption of the Fed-
eral Constitution.

The Tree of Liberty blossomed in
the Decree of Freedom; and, as if the
nation had been exhausted, during the
fifty years succeeding there seemed no
vitality for another flower.

Slavery had been abolished; but
crafty greed will not be regenerated
by executive order. The power of the
slaveholders was broken but the same
kind of cunning avarice in other form
captured the government.

A new cult of Mammon worship de-
veloped and under the misleading ban-
ner of "Business Interests" went into
politics committing the sacrifice of
prostituting the very party of Lincoln
to the service of special privilege and
injustice. So insidious was this con-
trol that only recently have the peo-
ple come to the realization that the
government, as well as trade of
America, is in the grip of an absolute
monopoly such as was undreamed by
the slave oligarchy.

Currency legislation, the banking
system, and tariff duties so high as to
be a distortion of any honest protec-
tive theory, have been the means
whereby the reward of general indus-
try has been diverted from the earners
and poured in golden streams into
favored purses. Similar influences
through which the slave power long
dominated, have been allies of these
new and more arrogant overlords.

Other things being equal, he will be
the best lawyer who in his own
thought is true to the ethics of Jesus.
He will intuitively know what ought
to be the law; which is likely to be the
law, or will be by and by.

Ours is not a Christian Government
in the sense that as an ecclesiastical
system or creed Christianity or any
form of it receives any peculiar recog-
nition.

The only proper sense in which ours
may be denominated a Christian Na-
tion is: That the spirit of Jesus has
at last become so dominant and per-
vasive, that although the majority
are orthodox believers they are such
practical doers of His will that they
require their government to do unto
the Atheist and Jew as they would
be in the overwhelming majority.

of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut,
pastry and dulcimer and all the usual
protectionists' insistent music and
have worshiped the image set up by
the oppressors of the people.

The degradation has been such that
we were given over, it seemed hope-
lessly, to avowed plunderers, rather
than risk a chill to our gigantic and
voracious infant industries.

So complete is the moral demoraliza-
tion that even now when the lovers of
equal justice have been heartened by
the election of their champion to the
presidency, there impends a proclama-
tion of our dishonor, to the whole world.

The Panama Canal has been built
at the public cost. It is proposed that
a small part of the people, the capital-
ists, engaging in the coasting trade,
shall be given for their private en-
richment free of charge these expen-
sive facilities, publicly provided.

The election of last November was
evidence of general disgust of the
overgrown pampered favorites of gov-
ernment. The proposal to create a
new parasite ought to evoke nothing
but indignation; especially when the
defenders of the economic injustice of
subsidizing coastwise ship owners do
not hesitate at international bad faith.

England claims, with at least a rea-
sonable basis, that we are under treaty
bound not to do this. Whether we are
so, precluded or not, we are obligated
by all that is honest and brave and of
good report to submit any such differ-
ence of construction of contract to an
impartial court.

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SUMMONS OF AGED VETERAN**PERRY J. TAWNEY ENJOYS LIFE
OF VIGOROUS HEALTH****He Succumbs After a Very Brief
Illness of Several Days—Other
Deaths in County.**

PERRY J. TAWNEY, one of the oldest residents of Gettysburg, died on last Thursday morning at his home on Steinwehr avenue, aged 84 years, 3 months and 20 days. He was born in Straban township. He took up the trade of mason early in life and has been employed in the building of hundreds of houses in this place. He not only excelled at his trade but was a man of his word and made friends of all with whom he dealt, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving from August 1861 to October 1864, being a member of Co. F, 87th Pa. Vol. Regt. He was a member of Corporal Skelly Post No. 9. He married Miss Amanda McGonigal, who died six years ago. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, services being conducted at the home by Rev. J. A. Clutz. The interment was conducted with military honors in Evergreen Cemetery, by G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. He leaves five sons, John J., William, Edward, Frank and Harry Tawney, all of Gettysburg, and two brothers, Jerry Tawney of Mechanicsburg, and John Tawney of Montgomery.

Mrs. CYRUS A. STERNER died Monday morning at her home near Gardners from catarrhal pneumonia, aged 53 years, 11 months and 28 days. She leaves her husband and these children, Harvey, Ursula, Margaret and Hope Sternner and Mrs. Mock, all at home; Miss Estella Sternner of Wheeling, W. Va. One grandchild also survives. Funeral this Wednesday morning, meeting at the home at 9:30. Interment at Ground Oak Church.

MRS. AMANDA DREHL, widow of Carl F. Diehl, a native of New Oxford, died on Feb. 1 at Martinez, California, aged 88 years, and was one of the oldest pioneer residents of the place in which she lived. She had moved to Martinez over 20 years ago, locating on a farm in the Alhambra Valley where they lived until the death of her husband 14 years ago. Then they moved into Martinez. She was born in New Oxford and is survived by three daughters and one son, all living in the West. She is a sister of Mrs. Jacob Heitzel, of New Oxford.

THOMAS D. GALLAGHER died at his home in York on Tuesday, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness from cancer of the stomach, aged 59 years, 9 months and 22 days. He was a son of the late William Gallagher and wife and was born and reared in Adams county. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Margaret Loug, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Loug, of near Kohler's school house, Mt. Pleasant township, and the following children: Mrs. Harry Graff, Niles, Ohio; Mrs. Alvin Weaver, Mrs. Jacob Boyer, Emma Gallagher, Charles and Thomas Gallagher, all of York. He is also survived by one brother, Lemuel Gallagher, of Bonneville, and several sisters. The funeral was held Friday morning, Feb. 7. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in St. Patrick's Catholic church, Rev. Fr. McGrath, pastor. Four brothers-in-law acted as pall-bearers. Interment was made in St. Patrick's cemetery, York.

MRS. GEORGE E. SPANGLER, died Friday, Feb. 7, at the family residence in York, after a lingering illness, aged 33 years and 9 months and is survived by her husband and several children. Funeral services were held Monday of last week with interment at Greenmount cemetery, York. Mrs. S. E. Sowers, of Hamilton twp., is a sister of the deceased.

ISAAC G. TYSON, senior member of the firm of Tyson Brothers, photographers, who were in business in Gettysburg at the time of the Civil War, died in Philadelphia, January 15th. It was under this firm that Hon. W. H. Tipton studied his profession.

THERESA EDNA HENLER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Henler, formerly of near Littlestown, died Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the family residence in York. Death was due to diphtheria. She was aged 5 years and 22 days.

JOHN W. BROWN died at his home near Monterey, on Tuesday of last week in his 80th year. He was a veteran of the Civil War and for many years was keeper of the toll gate near Monterey.

MISS PAULINE GOCHENOUR, only daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Daniel Kimmel, of Dillsburg, formerly of East Berlin, died last Wednesday evening from tuberculosis, aged about 15 years. She is survived by her mother and stepfather, Daniel Kimmel, one brother, Nervin Gochenour, and several stepbrothers and stepsisters.

HENRY M. LANDIS an aged and highly respected citizen of Fairfield died last Thursday afternoon at his home from bronchial pneumonia, aged 88 years and 10 months. He was a native of Lancaster County, and lived early part of his life in Littlestown and at age of 24 moved to Fairfield when he followed farming until his recent retirement. Funeral was on Monday morning from the Lutheran church, in Fairfield. Interment in Union cemetery, Fairfield. He leaves his wife and one son, Prof. C. A. Landis, of Fairfield, one brother, John Landis, of Brook, Indiana; and a sister, Mrs. Lucinda Noel, of Bonneauville.

GEORGE A. SHEPARD, a well known resident of Buchanan Valley died at his home on Sunday morning, Feb. 9, aged 65 years, 6 months and 14 days. Death was due to chronic nephritis. The funeral was held on last Thursday morning, services being conducted at St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Buchanan Valley, interment in church graveyard. He leaves his wife and the following children, Mrs. Edward McCleary and Mrs. Harry Gilbert, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Margaret Kidig, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Myra Warner, of York; Miss Minnie, Miss Rose, David, Charles and James at home.

MRS. P. JANE EPLEY, a former resident of Menallen township, died last week at her home in Troy, Ohio, from bronchial pneumonia, aged 82 years. She is survived by one daughter, Rebecca M. Epley, a teacher in the public schools of Troy.

MRS. BENTON FIDLER died on Tuesday morning of last week at Dr. Hartman's Hospital in Harrisburg. She had undergone an operation at the institution on the Saturday preceding and was supposed to be getting along nicely. Mrs. Fidler lived midway between Bendersville and Aspers and is survived by her husband, W. Benton Fidler, and two children. The body was taken home and funeral held last Thursday. Services and interment at Flohr's Church.

JOHN F. LOW, a leading citizen of Fairfield and a member of the School Board of that town went to the Fairfield Station last Thursday morning to go to Gettysburg to attend the convention of school directors. While at station he fell into the arms of Charles Harbaugh. At first it was thought he was up to some joke and those about soon realized that there was no shamming and that he was dead. Doctors Trout and Glenn were summoned but death had been instantaneous. He was a shoemaker by trade and aged 67 years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Company B, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Charles Wallace, of Harrisburg; two sisters, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman and Mrs. Peter S. Harbaugh, both of Fairfield; two brothers, William H. Low, of Fairfield; David Low, of Sheffield, Illinois; two step-sisters, Mrs. John Monsbour, of Thurmont; and Mrs. David Dunkle, of Liberty township.

JEFFERSON CASSATT, a veteran of the Civil War died at his home in Cumberland township on Sunday, aged about 90 years. He was a member of Co. F, 87th Pa. Regt. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon interment in Evergreen cemetery.

To the officers and members of the Patriotic Sons of America: I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for your kindness in sitting up with my husband, Peter Culp. Also the death benefits of which I received, and your kind letter on resolutions of which you sent me. My husband was one who dearly loved his orders. I shall always have a kind word and a warm feeling for the Patriotic Sons of America, as their assistance came to me when I needed it most.

Very truly,
Mrs. Margaret E. Culp.

**A Government Job for
\$1.00.**

A book containing courses of study for civil-service examinations; no other instruction necessary. It also contains much valuable information as to numbers and kinds of positions, salaries, political influence, etc.

T. S. BORKE 223 A. St. N. E., Washington D. C.

REPORT

Of the condition of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Feb. 4, 1913.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	872,713.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	1,632.49
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	121,518.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	81,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	5,604.20
Out from National Banks (not reserve agents).....	9,930.56
Due from approved reserve agents.....	91,506.02
Checks and other cash items.....	1,702.38
Notes of other National Banks	425.00
Fractional paper currency	
nickels and cents.....	596.08
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVES IN BANK, VIZ.:	
Specie.....	42,855.10
Local tender notes.....	12,220.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation).....	4,150.00
	1,345,903.76
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	109,000.00
Surplus fund.....	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	11,276.18
National bank notes outstanding.....	97,750.00
Due to other National banks.....	772.51
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks.....	2,270.30
Dividends unpaid.....	230.00
Individual deposits subject to withdrawal.....	150,419.28
Demand certificates of deposit.....	802,900.56
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	4,223.68
Bills payable including certificates of deposit for money borrowed.....	25,000.00
Total.....	1,345,903.76

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS

I, J. ELMER MUSSelman, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. ELMER MUSSelman, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Feb. 1913.

H. G. WILLIAMS, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

W. S. ADAMS.

G. H. TROSTLE

J. D. BROWN

Directors.

PUBLIC SALE

ON THURSDAY, MAR. 20, 1913, at 11 o'clock, a. m. the undersigned will sell in Germany township, his entire stock and farming implements, 1 1/2 miles south of Littlestown and 1 1/4 miles from Kingsdale consisting of 5 HORSES and COLTS, 2 fine heavy colts, have been worked, 4 good young COWS, straight and good milkers, 1 Holstein and 1 Jersey, good weight about 1,100 lbs. 10 sheep will weigh 50 to 100 lbs. 4 in. tread wagon, 4 ton capacity, 1 1/2-ton wagon, plow truck, McCormick binder, Milwaukee mower, 2 sulky corn plows, 2 long plows, 2 spring harrows, horse rake, corn planter, hay carriage, buggy, sleigh, road wagon, land roller, self feed cutting box, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, middle rings, chains of all kinds, pottoots and corn by the bushel, wind mill, harness of all kinds, this machinery is in a manner all new, a lot of other articles on the farm, including a fine mill, carpenter and blacksmith tools, household goods, 2 currs, 2 stoves, buffet, cupboard, chairs, boxes, barrels, and many other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of 8 months will be given on sums of \$5 and over without interest; other conditions on day of sale.

JOHN D. MUMMERT.

Geo. L. Myers, Auct.

Sloter and Bowers, Clerks.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

G. W. WEAVER & SON

...THE LEADERS...

THE NEW SPRING SUITS FOR WOMEN**ARE HERE**

There never was a season where smart style in Suits was as becoming. The new length coats take the eye at once, and new lines and features in tailoring excite feminine interest and pleasure. Skirts are as slender and straight as ever, in some there is a slight fullness by novel pleat effects. The trimming has a gracefulness and airiness seldom seen in past seasons—NOVELTY, RATTINE & SILK—the beauty of certain Button trimming—and the quaint idea in Collar & Cuff finish. Everything about our New Suits is daintily tailored, a touch here and there which make them stand out in style as high grade no matter how low the price. The materials are Bedford Cords, Reps, New Fancy Suitings, Serges &c. Suits for the little woman or the large odd size—with every between size.

SPRING COATS

Never a time in which there was so much style in a top coat as this season. We are showing many more Spring Coats than we ever did before in a Spring season.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

Gettysburg, Pa.

SPECIAL =: SALE

For this week only we will sell our stock of

WHITE METAL KNIVES and FORKS

at these "way down" prices

Knives, table size, regular price 10c each,

Special 65c per dozen

Forks, table size, regular price 3 for 10c,

Special 20c per dozen

Tea Spoons, regular price 6 for 10c, Special

1c each

Dessert Spoons, regular price 3 for 10c,

Special 20c per dozen

This will be your last opportunity to buy these goods at such prices

Gettysburg Department Store

**YOUR : LAST : CHANCE
To Save Money on
Fall & Winter Clothing****Ladies' Coat Suits**

We fit them. A few of them left, we have divided them into three lots at **\$9.75, \$12.75 and \$14.75**. These Suits sold at \$15 to \$30.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

Everyone a Bargain. **\$3.00 to \$13.00**

Children's Coats

Bear Skin Coats \$1.35 Pony Skins \$1.00

A few Cloth Coats at about 1-2 their former price

Furs Furs

Just the right weather for them. All furs at a reduction of **40 per cent**.

Men's and Boy's**Winter Suits and Overcoats****MUST GO**

We need the room for our Spring lines. Men's Suits and Overcoats worth \$8.50 to \$24.50, now **\$6.25 to \$17.00**.

Boy's Suits and Overcoats 1-4 off

FUNKHOUSER & SACHS

"The Home of Fine Clothes"

